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NEW CLAIMS 65-73 (Amended Version)

65. (NEW) A method for determining whether a substance inhibits or reduces an inflammatory process in which a macrophage is in a hyperactivated status due to a differentially expressed macrophage surface receptor, comprising: (a) applying said substance to a test system which generates a measurable read-out upon modulation of said macrophage surface receptor or macrophage surface receptor function; and (b) comparing the level of the read-out of the test system to a control level, wherein a difference in levels indicates the substance is an inhibitor or an activator of said macrophage surface receptor; and wherein the inhibitor of the macrophage surface receptor which is expressed on a higher level in said hyperactivated macrophage or the activator of the macrophage surface receptor which is expressed on a lower level in said hyperactivated macrophage indicates the substance inhibits or reduces said hyperactivated status of said macrophage.
66. (NEW) The method according to claim 1 in which said receptor is a mammalian receptor.
67. (NEW) The method according to claim 2 in which said receptor is a human receptor.
68. (NEW) The method according to claim 1 in which the test system is a cellular system.
69. (NEW) The method according to claim 4 wherein the cellular system comprises a MonoMac6 cell or a THP-1 cell; and wherein said cell is stimulated with phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate and with a substance selected from the group consisting of LPS and smoke.
70. (NEW) The method according to claim 1 in which the test system is a cell-free system.
71. (NEW) The method according to claim 1 in which said receptor is a FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.
72. (NEW) The method according to claim 7 in which said receptor is FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2).

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73. (NEW)

The method according to claim 7 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO:2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.